corridors, if patients did not huddle there year-round. He admits that the corridors are somewhat forbidding because of their vast size, and emptiness; they could use some furniture, maybe a few chairs would be a good idea "at intervals along the walls" (1871, 3). As for other furniture, Langmuir reports that the "straw beds, on the male side, were very hard from over stuffing" (1871, 4). Epileptic patients slept on the floor, rather than risk falling out of bed. This must have been cold as well as uncomfortable, considering that it was still September and the "extra winter blankets" (1871, 4) had not yet been distributed.

The province desperately needed a system of `secondary asylums' for the chronic insane, as Workman originally proposed in his Report for 1865:[xxxviii]

> six secondary asylums [for each union of counties representing 250,000 inhabitants], each to be capable of lodging comfortably at first, 200 patients, and of enlargement to the extent of lodging 400. (16)

The asylums at Toronto and Kingston, and the one to be constructed in London, would subsequently become `primary' institutions, devoted entirely to curable patients. But there has been too much speculation, too little action, despite an ever-growing mad population: `sic itur ad astra', Workman balefully puns, `so we go to the stars, but alas, our insane, meantime to the stripes' (1868, 16).

Workman indicates a three-fold increase in the number of insane people in Ontario asylums and gaols since he became Medical Superintendent in 1853. With a combined population in the asylums at Kingston, Malden, Orillia, and the University of slightly more than 1,000, and a total provincial population of 1,500,000, the "lunatic" population appears to have increased by 200 per cent, compared to only 50 per cent for the rest of the population. However Workman refuses to believe that in the last fifteen years insanity has increased four times ahead of the population; instead, accommodation of the insane reflects the capacity of the state to accommodate them, not their proportion of the general population: "the more ample the provision made for this class of our afflicted fellow-beings in any country, the larger will appear the number requiring it" (1868, 14). For proof Workman points out that communities close to asylums always send in more mad people than remote ones. One might